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United Nations Population Fund

Country programme document for Brazil

Proposed indicative UNFPA assistance:	$37.5 million: $4.5 million from regular resources and $33.0 million through co-financing modalities and/or other resources, including regular resources
Programme period:	Five years 2017-2021
Cycle of assistance:	Sixth
Category per decision 2013/31:	Pink

Proposed indicative assistance (in millions of $):

Strategic plan outcome areas		Regular resources	Other resources	Total
Outcome 1	Sexual and reproductive health	1.0	5.0	6.0
Outcome 2	Adolescents and youth	1.5	18.0	19.5
Outcome 3	Population dynamics	1.5	10.0	11.5
Programme coordination and assistance		0.5	-	0.5
Total		4.5	33.0	37.5

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I. Situation analysis

1. Brazil is the most populous country in Latin America and the Caribbean. It is also one of the most urbanized countries in the world, with 85 per cent of its 206 million population living in cities, and home to the world's largest African diaspora – over half (51 per cent) of its population is of African descent. The country has witnessed significant improvements in social and economic indicators in the recent past, including an impressive reduction in extreme poverty and hunger, dropping from 25.5 per cent in 1990 to 3.5 per cent in 2012. In spite of the successful redistributive policies and expansion of welfare, Brazil is still one of the most unequal countries in the world (Gini coefficient 0.497).

2. The central Government and state and local governments have been strengthening social protection networks and increasing social investment through a variety of policy instruments, such as conditional cash transfer schemes and targeted policies, to favour social inclusion and economic development. Women and young people are at the centre of these efforts. Life expectancy has increased, education has become universal, and adolescent fertility has declined. However, important gaps remain among social groups. Addressing structural social and economic inequalities – along the lines of race and ethnicity, age, gender and residence – continue to be an important policy priority.

3. The recent decline in the total fertility rate, from 2.1 children per woman in 2004 to 1.7 in 2014, and improvements in life expectancy have progressively slowed population growth, changing the age structure towards an aged population, and allowed the country to benefit from a reduced dependency ratio, creating the conditions for reaping demographic and gender dividends and setting the stage for more effective investments in adolescents and youth, notwithstanding the need to address the aging population and its impact on the social protection network and sustainable development.

4. According to official data, youth confront three critical conditions: (a) limited access to health services and resources, including sexual and reproductive health; (b) limited access to high-quality education and to employment opportunities and; (c) high exposure to violence, including sexual violence particularly for girls and lethal violence in the case of males, mostly in poor and Afro-descendant communities. One in five births occur to adolescent mothers and three out of five teenage mothers neither work nor study; seven out of ten are Afro-descendants and about half of them live in the Northeast region. Race, gender, age and residence are overlapping factors that reinforce each other and determine vulnerability to poverty, exclusion and violence.

5. The maternal mortality ratio fell 55.3 per cent between 1990 and 2011, to 64.8 per 100,000 live births. However, the risk of maternal death doubles among Afro-descendant women, who also have a higher level of unplanned fertility (25 per cent). The country is implementing actions, following the ruling by the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women on the "Alyne da Silva Pimentel" case, to guarantee the right to access health care, particularly high-quality reproductive health services, and judicial protection for pregnant Afro-descendant women, in an environment free of discrimination.

6. Recent developments – urban growth; need for improved urban planning and reduction of spatial inequalities; expanding access to high-quality services to the most vulnerable populations; and a human rights-based approach to management of internal and international migration, particularly at local level – have created a demand for data and information on population dynamics for use in design and implementation of sustainable development policies and programmes.

II. Past cooperation and lessons learned

7. The participatory review of the fifth country programme (2012-2016) concluded that it was relevant in (a) providing inputs to substantiate the Brazilian Government position at the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20), the first regional Conference on Population and Development (Montevideo, 2013) and the development of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development; (b) improving intersectoral coordination through reinstatement of the National Commission on Population and Development; (c) incorporating adolescent and youth needs and rights in the maternal and child health strategy; and (d) confronting racism through public policies, health-service delivery and prevention of all forms of violence towards Afro-descendant youth and women.

8. Lessons learned included: (a) the added value of promoting social mobilization, policy dialogue, intersectoral coordination among partners; (b) evidence-based advocacy and policy dialogue was a valuable strategy for strengthening public policies; (c) strengthening capacities at local levels is essential for effective implementation of public policies; (d) South-South cooperation strengthened the articulation, synergies and effectiveness of the programme; and (e) constant monitoring and evaluation are critical for evidence-based programming.

9. The review highlighted the importance of focusing programming interventions on social determinants that perpetuate inequalities based on race, gender, and age; and in further clarifying the policy implications of population issues, including sexual and reproductive health and rights, for implementation of the Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development. It recommended continued investment in (a) policy dialogue and in fostering intersectoral coordination and partnerships among relevant players; (b) scaling up evidence-based advocacy for decision-making and strategic, mass communication; (c) strengthening capacities at decentralized levels; (d) monitoring and evaluation; and (e) expanding South-South cooperation.

III. Proposed programme

10. Following an extensive consultative process, building on the findings and lessons learned from the previous cycle, the new programme is aligned with national priorities: (a) the Brazil, Educational Homeland programme and the Federal Government Pluriannual Plan, 2016-2019; (b) the United Nations Development Assistance Framework, 2017-2021; (c) the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development; (d) the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD); (e) the Montevideo Consensus on Population and Development; and (f) the International Decade for People of African Descent 2015-2024.

11. The programme will support country efforts to generate conditions for sustainable, inclusive economic growth and shared prosperity. It will contribute to ensuring universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services; fostering integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes; supporting the realization of sexual and reproductive rights, with a focus on women and girls, adolescents, youth and Afro-descendants; and contributing to increased availability of high-quality, timely and disaggregated data.

12. The new programme will prioritize upstream delivery based on human rights, policy engagement and advocacy. Particular emphasis will be given to building a knowledge base for facilitating policy dialogue and the establishment of broad partnerships and alliances to advance the population and sexual and reproductive health and rights agenda as an integral part of the national sustainable development agenda, for which ICPD Beyond 2014, the 2030 Agenda and the Montevideo Consensus are guiding instruments.

13. In recognition to Brazil's foreign policy based on solidarity and cooperation among nations, and in line with the 'pink' categorization of the country, the programme will prioritize enhancing national capacities for developing innovative, sustainable solutions from the South and for exchanging expertise and knowledge that can have a structural impact in the global South, advancing the universal reach of sustainable development; it will promote the ICPD Agenda in the context of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, through South-South and trilateral cooperation.

A. Outcome 1: Sexual and reproductive health

14. Output 1: Sexual and reproductive health policies and programmes strengthened to deliver high-quality services at national and subnational levels, in line with human rights-based, gender, race, age and culturally sensitive approaches, particularly addressed to the most vulnerable groups. This will be achieved by (a) providing policy advice and strengthening capacities of duty bearers to provide high-quality services that meet human rights standards, with particular emphasis on gender, age, race, ethnicity and culturally sensitive approaches, and integrating the reproductive health commodity security strategy as a programming pillar, in the context of improved quality of care; (b) engaging in policy dialogue with health authorities for the incorporation of a rights-based, gender and culturally sensitive approach in the formulation, development and implementation of sexual and reproductive health policies, plans and programmes; and (c) promoting evidence-based advocacy and strategic communication for community engagement to encourage rights-holders to advocate the fulfilment of their rights, with particular focus on sexual and reproductive health and rights. Special consideration will be given to making services available, accessible, acceptable and affordable to vulnerable groups, such as women and girls, Afro-descendants, indigenous peoples and other ethnic minorities, migrants and youth.

B. Outcome 2: Adolescents and youth

15. Output 1: National policies and programmes strengthened for incorporation of the human rights and needs of adolescents and youth at national and subnational levels, through gender equality and culturally sensitive approaches, particularly for girls, Afro-descendants and vulnerable youth populations. This will be achieved by (a) offering evidence-based advocacy and policy advice for the inclusion of sexual and reproductive health needs and rights of adolescents and young people in public policies and programmes, at national and subnational levels; (b) strengthening advocacy capacity of youth networks and civil society organizations, at national and subnational levels, particularly on human rights and sexual and reproductive rights, enabling greater participation in policy dialogue; and (c) providing evidence-based advocacy and technical assistance for design and implementation of policies and programmes on life-skills education, comprehensive sexuality education, adolescent pregnancy, sexual violence and sexual transmitted diseases, including HIV, and on preventing and addressing racism and other forms of discrimination.

C. Outcome 4: Population dynamics

16. Output 1: National socioeconomic development and environmental policies and programmes strengthened for the integration of evidence-based analysis of population dynamics and their links with sustainable development, sexual and reproductive health and rights, HIV and gender equality. This will be achieved by (a) strengthening institutional capacities to produce, analyse and disseminate disaggregated data and information on population for the design, implementation and monitoring of public policies, plans and programmes, in order to confront persistent and emerging challenges (particularly aging of the population and socioeconomic inequalities), capitalize on opportunities, and assess and scale up successful sustainable development interventions; (b) promoting a better understanding of the linkages between population and sustainable development, utilizing demographic and gender dividend approaches as important enablers of inclusive social

relations and equitable sustainable development; (c) disseminating data for raising social awareness of the rights of adolescents, youth, women, Afro-descendants, indigenous people, the elderly, the lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender communities, people living with HIV/Aids, and migrants; (d) fostering knowledge sharing, systematization and dissemination of good practices and integration of population issues in the implementation of the national sustainable development agenda through South-South and trilateral cooperation initiatives; and (e) strengthening the capacities of civil society organizations to access and use evidence-based advocacy and policy dialogue on sexual and reproductive health and rights, youth and gender-based violence.

17. The programme will concentrate support on the functioning of the National Commission on Population and Development, particularly in areas related to its efforts towards intersectoral coordination, integration of population issues in policy development, implementation, monitoring and evaluation; and the engagement of Brazil, at the international level, related to the definition of national and international indicators systems for monitoring the ICPD Programme of Action and the Sustainable Development Goals, within the context of the Montevideo Consensus.

18. Output 2: ICPD Programme of Action promoted, and its linkages with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development enhanced, through South-South or trilateral cooperation. This output is a central pillar for pursuing partnership opportunities in an evolving development context, where UNFPA will act as a knowledge broker that can bridge knowledge gaps by linking demand and supply of expertise, experience and technology, in line with the framework of operational guidelines on United Nations support to South-South and triangular cooperation.

19. The programme will contribute to advancement of the principles of solidarity, cooperation among nations and promotion of human rights through the systematization, dissemination and implementation of expertise and knowledge from Brazil, contributing to the positioning of Brazil as a centre of excellence in the advancement of the ICPD and on population and sustainable development.

20. South-South initiatives may adopt different implementation arrangements, including those involving both developed and developing countries, academia, civil society and other United Nations agencies, funds and programmes.

IV. Programme management, monitoring and evaluation

21. The Government of Brazil, through the Brazilian Cooperation Agency and the National Commission on Population and Development, and UNFPA will be jointly manage and monitor the country programme, following UNFPA guidelines and procedures, using a results-based management approach and related accountability frameworks. UNFPA will carefully select implementing partners, based on their ability to deliver high quality programmes, and will continuously monitor the performance of partners and make adjustments, as necessary.

22. Particular emphasis will be placed in strengthening inter-agency coordination, for which UNFPA has joined the United Nations Joint Operations Facility, for a more efficient delivery of programme interventions and increased operational capacity. UNFPA will continue its strong engagement in the inter-agency working group on gender, race and ethnicity, and will continue to lead the youth advisory group. Where feasible, efforts will be made to engage in joint programming with other United Nations organizations.

23. UNFPA will develop a resource mobilization strategy and partnership plan to engage government institutions, the private sector, academia and donors to generate and leverage resources towards achievement of the intended results. The strategy will include several

modalities for contributions and partnerships, including co-financing of programme interventions, aiming to mobilize $33 million for implementation from other resources.

24. The UNFPA country office includes staff funded from the institutional budget to perform management and development-effectiveness functions. In implementing the programme, UNFPA will allocate programme resources for staff members providing technical and programme expertise, as well as administrative support. The country office will seek technical support from the Latin America and the Caribbean Regional Office and from UNFPA headquarters. The programme will use national, regional or international expertise, as required. In the event of an emergency, UNFPA may, in consultation with the Government, reprogramme activities.

RESULTS AND RESOURCES FRAMEWORK FOR BRAZIL, 2017-2021

National priority: Universal access to high-quality health services; strengthening the unified health system; focusing on gender, ethnic and racial equality approaches.
UNDAF outcome 1: Social development strengthened throughout the country; poverty eradicated through access to high-quality public goods and services; on education, health, welfare, food safety and decent work, focusing on gender, racial, ethnic and generational equality.
Indicators: Maternal mortality ratio. *Baseline (2011): 64.8 per 100,000 live births; Target: to be determined (TBD)*
Unmet need for Family Planning. *Baseline (2006) 6%; Target: TBD*
Fertility rate among women aged 10-19 years. *Baselines: 3.3 per 1,000 (aged 10-14 years) (2013); 60.5 per 1,000 (aged 15-19 years) (2014); Target: TBD*

UNFPA strategic plan outcome	Country programme outputs	Output indicators, baselines and targets	Partners	Indicative resources
Outcome 1: Sexual and reproductive health Increased availability and use of integrated sexual and reproductive health services, including family planning, maternal health and HIV, that are gender-responsive and meet human rights standards for quality of care and equity in access Outcome indicator(s): • Contraceptive prevalence rate. *Baseline (2006): 67.8%; Target: 80%*	Output 1: Sexual and reproductive health policies and programmes strengthened to deliver high-quality services, at national and subnational levels, in line with human rights-based, gender, race, age and culturally sensitive approaches, particularly addressed to the most vulnerable groups	• Number of sexual and reproductive health policies, plans and programmes supported by UNFPA that incorporate human rights-based, gender, race, age and culturally sensitive approaches. *Baseline: 2 Target: 10* • Number of networks and community-based organizations supported by UNFPA that advocate for the fulfilment of human rights, including sexual and reproductive health rights *Baseline: 10; Target: 22*	Ministries of Health; Women, Racial Equality, Youth and Human Rights; municipal and state governments; civil society organizations; academia; parliamentarians; United Nations organizations; international organizations; the private sector	$6.0 million ($1.0 million from regular resources and $5.0 million from other resources)

National priority: Strengthening youth citizenship, human rights, social participation, culture of non-violence with gender, ethnic and racial equality approaches. **UNDAF outcome 1**: Social development strengthened throughout the country; poverty eradicated through access to high-quality public goods and services, on education, health, welfare, food safety, decent work, with emphasis on gender, racial, ethnic and intergenerational equality. **UNDAF outcome 6**: Promotion of peaceful, fair and inclusive society, social participation, transparency and democratic governance, respecting the secular nature of the State and guaranteeing human rights for all. **Indicators**: Proportion of young people who neither work nor study. *Baseline (2014): 20%; Target: TBD* Homicide rate among youth aged 15-29 years. *Baseline (2012): 57.6 per 100,000; Target: TBD*				
Outcome 2: Adolescents and youth Increased priority on adolescents, especially on very young adolescent girls, in national development policies and programmes, particularly increased availability of comprehensive sexuality education and sexual and reproductive health Outcome indicator(s): • Percentage of women and men aged 15-24 years who correctly identify ways of HIV prevention and reject major misconceptions *Baseline: (2008) 51.7; Target: 65*	Output 1: National policies and programmes strengthened for incorporation of the human rights and needs of adolescents and youth, at national and subnational levels, through gender equality and culturally sensitive approaches, particularly for girls, Afro-descendants and vulnerable youth populations	• Number of youth networks and civil society organizations supported by UNFPA that promote participatory platforms for track policies, plans and programmes addressing the rights and needs of adolescents and youth *Baseline: 5; Target: 15* • Number of UNFPA- supported initiatives, plans and programmes on comprehensive sexuality education and life skills implemented by government and non-government organizations, aligned with international standards *Baseline: 4; Target: 15*	Ministries of Health; Women, Racial Equality, Youth and Human Rights; Education; municipal and state governments; civil society organizations; academia; parliamentarians; United Nations organizations; international organizations; the private sector	$19.5 million ($1.5 million from regular resources and 18.0 million from other resources)
National priorities: Promotion of integrated and sustainable urban development; reduction of territorial inequalities, with identity and cultural approaches; and promoting peace, human rights and cooperation among nations. **UNDAF outcome 5**: Reduction of socioeconomic and territorial inequalities, promoting employment and decent work, guaranteeing social and labour rights, training, focusing on women and youth, LGBTI, Afro-descendants and indigenous groups. **UNDAF outcome 7**: Strategic partnerships established to strengthen and promote cooperation, contributing to the reduction of inequalities within and among countries. **Indicator**: International technical and financial cooperation in $. *Baseline (2015): $92,639,599. Target: TBD.*				
Outcome 4: Population dynamics Strengthened national policies and international development agendas through integration of evidence-based analysis on population dynamics and their	Output 1: National socioeconomic development and environmental policies and programmes strengthened for the integration of evidence-	• Number of national and subnational government institutions supported by UNFPA that have their capacities strengthened to analyse, use and disseminate disaggregated data in the 2030 Agenda context. *Baseline: 0; Target: 15* • Number of networks and civil society	Ministries of Social Development; Planning, Budget and Management, Environment, Health: Women, Racial Equality,	$11.0 million ($1.5 million from regular resources and $10.0 million from other resources)

links to sustainable development, sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights, HIV and gender equality Outcome indicator(s): • New national or subnational development plans that address population dynamics, accounting for population trends and projections in setting development targets. *Baseline (2016): 1; Target: 4* • Governmental investment in dollars on South-South cooperation to promote the ICPD and its linkages with the 2030 Agenda Baseline: 0.08; Target: 3.0	based analysis on population dynamics and their links with sustainable development, sexual and reproductive health and rights, HIV and gender equality Output 2: ICPD Programme of Action promoted, and its linkages with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development enhanced, through South-South or trilateral cooperation	organizations supported by UNFPA using evidence-based analysis and data on population dynamics to promote human rights-based approaches, race, age and gender equality approaches in context of 2030 Agenda *Baseline: 0; Target: 30* • Number of good practices systematized and disseminated through regional and global platforms supported by UNFPA related to ICPD Agenda and 2030 Agenda *Baseline: 3; Target: 8* • Number of South-South or trilateral cooperation initiatives designed, implemented, systematized or evaluated *Baseline: 8; Target: 17*	Youth and Human Rights; Brazilian Agency of Cooperation; Institute of Applied Economic Research; Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics; municipal and state governments; academia; parliamentarians; civil society organizations; United Nations organizations, the private sector	Total for programme coordination and assistance: $0.5 million from regular resources